. HERELD, WEDLESDAY, MAY 2, ISSE-TRIPLS SUREN

this day, the Chief of her Catholic Majesty's squadron blockading this port has been pleased to address to the Consul General of Portugal, enclosing a copy of the manifesto transmitted by said Chief to the diplomatic norps resident in Chile. Informed of its contents, we cannot otherwise than manifest to your Excellency with what deep regret we have seen that your Excellency with what deep regret we have seen that your Excellency has adopted the resolution of proceeding to bombard Valparasio, and any other port of Chile, giving only the period of four days to the foreign residents in which to place what deep regret we have seen that your Excellency has adopted the resolution of proceeding to bembard 'viparasso, and any other port of Chile, giving only the period of four days to the foreign residents in which to place their lives and property in safety. It is not our intention to enter into a discussion of the motives when your Excellency adduces to justify the adoption of 80 extreme a measure, but it is our duty to make every affort to cause you to desist from an act which must be the cause of ruin to the interests of thousands, of our constituents herein resident. International law does not permit the bombardment of undefended places and the destruction of ports like this. It is condemned in itself, but in this particular case it will be more so, since Spain upon all occasions has solemnly declared in the present war that she will always respect neutral property, and will endeavor to avoid injuries and damages of the war to neutrals. Under the shield of this promise the foreignes resident in ghis city have continued in their peaceful avocations, confident that Spain would faithfully comply with such solemn pledges. The port of Valparaiso, your Excellency weit knows, represents throughout its entire extent valuable neutral interest, and its desfruction would fail almost exclusively upon subjects, of Powers friendly to Spain, while the country useff will scarcely feel the effects of so violent an act. The bombardment of Valparaiso may be rather considered as an act of hostility against neutral residents, since its effects will be felt by them alone.

History will certainly not present in its annals any event which can rival in horror the picture which will be presented by the bombardment of this city. It will be an act of vengeance so terrible that the civilized world will shudder with horror in contemplating it, and the expression of the entire world will fall upon the Power which may have carried it out. The burning and destruction of a flourishing city; but be your Excellency well persuaded that twill a

Denmark, United States, Hanover, Austria, Bremen and of Oldenburg, Switzerland, Colombia, Brazil, Italy, Hol-land, Guatemala, Sweden and Norway, Hamburg, Salvaor and the Sandwich Islands.

The Consuls of England, France and the Argentine Re

orating the sentiments expressed in the above. A protest was also sent by Mr. Gomez, the Minister of Bonduras, and by the Peruvian and Bolivian Ministers. OORS ROUGERS' PEPLY TO THE PETITION FOR

PROTECTION. The consuls also addressed a petition to Commodore coders for protection, to which the following reply was

GENTLEMEN—I regret to announce that I am not able to comply with your wish to impede, with the forces under my command, the project of the Spanish government to bombard Valparaiso. My action was premised in case the other foreign Powers would unite with the forces of the United States. They judging that it was not with n the limits of their instructions to co-operate, and as I never have proposed to act alone, but always have said that I was only able to move in union with them, my armed intervention cannot take place. In this unbappy juncture I wish, believe me, to do all in my power to protect the interests of neutrals, and I am satisfied that the Spanish Admiral will do all in his power to spare innocent blood and the destruction of private property, employing solely the force necessary to comply literally with his instructions.

A similar answer was given to the memorial of the American merchants and residents of Vaiparaiso. Among the signers of this petition were Messrs. Allsop & Co. Loring & Co., and private gentlemen, such as David Trumbull, Thomas Page, Washington Booth and John Brown, each worth from three to ten millions.

derico Errazuriz, arrived in a special train from Sanreceived to do reach agrees. At night the Minister of spected to do much service. At night the Minister of War telegraphed to Santingo for Mr. Covarubles, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, to come down, and that per-PROCLAMATION OF PRESIDENT PEREZ,

orning there appeared the following proclams

which cannonades it from afar to destroy it. Is this the proof which they come to give us of their ancient Castilian pride, and of the virility of modern Spain, which is at this moment beasting that she has a history which relates a giory on every page? The admiral who has asking from us amends for imaginary offences to the Spains ling, with his own hands now drags it in the dust and stains it with the blood of chil-

offences to the Spelleh flig, with his own hands now drags it in the dust and stains it with the blood of children and the aged.

Chilenos' trust in your government, who, faithfully interpreting your noble sentiments, will sign no agreement dishonorable for the republic, great as may be their destre to be at peace with all nations of the world.

Chilenos, the brave are always magnaminous. Moderate your just wrath, and cause the contrast to be clear between the brutal acts of the enemy and the noble conduct of a cultivated people. JOSE JOAQUIN PEREZ.

SANTIAGO, March 29, 1866.

LAST DAY OF GRACE. The 30th was the last day of grace sllowed by the Spanish Admiral, and the rush of people from the city became almost universal. The speciacic from the balconies of the Hotel Aubrey was probably unparalleled. The street was obstructed by wagons, carts, carriages and pack mules, all loaded down and moving towards the country in confusion like that on Broadway at the busiest hour. The railroad depot was surrounded by an immense crowd, and, while there was no panic, the excitement exceeded that at Washington at the first Buli run battle. The newspaper ofte es had the Chilean flag out, and a few foreign residents run up their colors; but from the decks of the Vanderbilt in the harbor the from the decks of the Vauderbill in the harbor the city seemed as quiet as it had been at any time before. The bastle in the streets, however, must have been particularly strange to the Chilenos, from the fact that this day was the great Viernes Santo—the season of re-ligious solemnity, when all the national flags are at half mast, the churches decorated and crowded by the people attending service, and no one appears in the streets ex-cept in black. On this day the bells of the cities are gover allowed to be struck, and not a horse, mule or ox is permitted to enter the city. The Chilean flag on the is permitted to enter the city. The Chilean flag on the fortrees above Vaparaise and the Spanish flags on the blockading squadron were at half-mast from morning till night. It was on the 18th of September—the Fourth of July of the Chilenos—that Admiral Pareja declared war, and now his successor, as if to drive the sting of Spanish insult deeper into the bosom of Chile, had forced fis people to violate the most solemn day of their realends.

CHALLBOOK OF THE CHILEAN PROSIDENT TO NUMBER In the afternoon Admiral Nunez sent back the protest of the consular body, giving as a reason that it was too undignified in its tone for him to receive it. Later in

Admiral:

Valeranso, March 20, 1866.

Six.—Under this date the Secretary of the Navy writes to me as follows:

The government of the republic has become aware by means of the daily press of the manifest which the geomy's squadron has addressed to the Foreign Diplomatic torps resident at Santiago. In this document it is pretended to give out that the Spanish squadron has had to resort to the execrable measure of bombarding the pessedul and defenceless city, on account of the absolute appossibility of measuring his forces with the small Dhiesan-Feruvian squadron, on account of the continued flows and crooked channels of our archipelage of Chilee.

This enfortunate statement, by which a power which beast of its culture and generosity endeavors to pulliate he most unjustifiable of oursges, is done away with yhes it is remembered that the Spanish ships had no ifficulty in penetrating as far as the rendesvous of Abort and if they did not also penetrate fails the new required of the control of our squadron it can only be attributed to an awardingness to do so. In fact, it is not to be control down to was impossible for the Spanish figures and which he Feruvan frique Apurimae, with the greater draft than the foregoing, has navigated itseed difficulty. Moreover the dept h of the channel question gave in reality to the irya clad frigate Nu-

For this purpose he has given instructions to order your Excellency as follows:—
You will address the chief of the enemy, Don Casto Mendez Nuñez, proposing to him a combat between the maritime forces which thie and Peru have at their disposal and those which the Spanish chief has under his command. As these latter forces are at present incomparably superior to the former, not only on account of the number of their guns, but also on account of the number of their guns, but also on account of the iron-plating and other advantages of the fligate Numancia, this vessel ought not to take part in the combattand the elements of aggression to be employed in it should be rendered equal on either side. In order that the fogs and channels of Chile may not be a reason to refuse this proposition, let the engagement take place ten mil is from this port, at a point where the Chilean-Peruvian squadron will immediately proceed. Furthermore, the details of the combat to be arranged by the Commodore of the naval forces of the United States in these waters, who kindly consents to act as judge of the ormbat.

The second of this combat will, involve the close of the

these waters, who kindly consents to act as judge of the combat.

The result of this combat will involve the close of the present war. If Spain sincerely desires peace, if the brave and chivairous spirit which she boasts be not vain words, Mr. Mendez Nuñez can hardly fail to admit an international duel which is equally in consonance with the loyalty of civilized war, the interests, of peace and humanity, and which will spare him the perpetration of the odious act of which he is about to be the instrument in bombarding Valparasiso. Reproducing the proposition in the note which I have just transcribed to your Excellency, I have the honor to ask that you will be pleased to give me as early a reply as the present circumstances demand.

With sentiments of distinguished consideration, I subscribe myself your Excellency's most obedient servant, VICENTE VILLALON.

An answer, doclining the challenge, was received about five P. M., and the last hope of the city was abandoned. In the interview between Commodore Redgers and Admiral Nufes the latter informed the Commodore that he should fire two blank carridges at eight o'clock in the moraing, and would give tvil nine before he opened on the city. He also stated that he would signal the termination of the bombardment by hoisting his flag at the fore yardarm of the Numancia. By night the bustle of removing goods had ceased. The moon shone brighter than I have ever seen in the United States, lighting upevery valley in the mountains and casting perfect shadows of the men-of-war across the placed bay. I spont dows of the men-of-war across the placid bay. I spent several hours riding through the city, and found everywhere the most complete loneliness. The railroad depot was dark and silent. The public gardens were open, but no one was in them, and the long commercial streets, the hotels and cafes, were descried. The street cars and the clatter of the hoofs of cavalry sounded strangely through the town, and at ten o'clo the total ections of the moon added, tenfold gloom

Saturday morning seemed the most beautiful of the eason. A soft autumnal haze, richly tinged by the sun, hung over the bay, whose waters lay smooth as a mirror, reflecting the outlines of every vessel. Ther-sands of people covered the hills like an army, and the city, in its stillness, appeared as if a plague bed suddenly swept off its inhabitants

swept off its inhabitants.

At seven o'clock black columns of smoke rising like inverted monuments from the Spanish frigates indicated their preparations for action, and soon after the smokestacks of the other ateamers added to the cloud above the barbor. The Reglish frigates Sutlej and Leauder, and steam sloop Devastation, started first from the auctiorage, and moving slowly out, veered around to the castward, where the store-

ly out, veered around to the eastward, where the storeships and prizes of the Spaniards lay. Next the Powhatan, Tuscarora, Mohongo and Monadancis, of our squadron, abandoned the positions they had held close in along the front of the city, assembled around the flagship Vanderbilt, and following her out, dropped into line again a mile and a half from shore.

By this time the Spaniards had commenced moving. The Numancia, followed by the little steamet Paquet de Manley (captured from the Chilanos) as a lender, and the frighte Resolucion, stealased from their stations at the right of the city, looking seaward, straight across the mouth of the bay, and slowly veering around came in near the Custom Houses continuing their course until opposite the centre of the town. The Villa de Madrid, Blanca and Vencedora also changed their positions, but still lay off at some of the town. The Villa de Madrid, Blanca and Vencedora also changed their positions, but still lay off at some
distance, and the Berenguela remained to guard the
prizes of the Spanish squadron, which were anchored
near the Vinn de la Mar. Little flags were constantly
gliding up and down the halyards of the Numancia, signalling for the other vessels, and in a short time a smusteam launch came in to the flag ship, and lay-alongside
to seceive and carry the orders of the Admiral. All the
Spanish flags were at half-mast, the observances of the
Viernes Sonto not concluding until nine o'cleck.

FELLOW CITIERNS.—The boinbardment of Valparaiso rill be the scandal of the world in the nineteenth centery. The desolation of a commercial port unprovided with walls to protect and cannon to defend it, is neither more nor less than an outrage against civilization.

To our enemies will belong the shame of having basely testreyed warehouses, factories, railroads, telegraphs and public and private ed fices in a flourishing port of he Facific, whore all foreignors, including even the Spanards thomselves, have ever found hospitality and protection. Chile, as you know, was at length compelled to accept the war which Adm in Pareja declared against her out the 18th of September — a day of glorious memory. We have fought nobly. In the waters of Fapuda we obtained a splendid triumph. From Abao our seamies fied ingloriously; and now they seek ven gaance by venting their fury against the roofs of a city which cannot oppose any resistance to a squadron which cannot oppose any resistance to a squadron which cannot ago any resistance to a squadron the staff at the fortress, and almost at the same inguent manet ago and amost at the same inguent mater to general ago bombardment from the black sides of the Numanoia. Another hour remained before the fortress, and OPENING OF THE PIRE.

A few minutes before nine the Villa de Madrid; followed by the Blanca and the Vencedora, started in. The leading frigate steamed slowly towards the mole, The leading frigate steamed slowly towards the mole, and at twelve minutes past nine opened from her starboard with a single thirty-two pounder, at a distance of two hundred yards, the shot striking in the sides of the precipice over the Custom House. A cheer of defiance from the hill above was drowned in the roar of a broadside, and the Blanca joining in the fire, both vessels thundered at the Custom House. Immense clouds of red dust relied up like balons of smoke from the walls as the shot strike. helches of smoke from the walls as the shot struck belches of smoke from the walls as the shot struck them, and the reverberations from the surrounding bluffs added herror to the sound of the guns and the deviliab scream of the shells. As the frigates followed the arc of the beach and lost the rauge of the Custom House they ceased firing, opening again when opposite the Bolsa (or Exchange) and the palace of the Governor. Three broadsides were poured into these, and the frigate tuening there heads outward moved into position with their port guns bearing on the Custom House, and

resumed their fire.

In the meantime the Resolution had dropped astern of In the meantime the Resolucion had dropped astern of the Numancia, and opened on the railroad buildings. The Voncedora coming in more rapidly, sent a few of her rifled sixty-eight pound shells into the Custom House, and passing the Blanca and Villa de Madrid, turned and took a position from which she could fire through the Bolsa, and rake that portion of the city between the Palace and the Custom House. At this time, half-past nine, the fragates commenced a

At this time, half-past nine, the frigates commenced a steady fire, the Villa de Madrid and Blanca firing rapidly, their shots going in and through the Custom House. The Vencedora fired deliberately, her shots not averaging more than one every five minutes, and doing much damage to private buildings. The Resolucion kept up almost a constant fire on the dopot, in which the Vencedora occasionally joined from her starboard; but the shots from the former were very wild, most of them passing up on the hills two hundred feet high. There being little or no wind, the smoke settled down heavily, and drifted off towards the castern part of the city alongly that its movement was scarcely perceptible, the and drifted off towards the eastern part of the city so slowly that its movement was scarcely perceptible, the bine rings from the mouth of the guns riving up and preserving their symmetry for many minutes. At a quarter past ten the Blanca cassed firing, dropped back astern of the Villa de Madrid and remained silent for some time. Ten minutes after the Resolucion suspended her fire on the depot and moved up near the Numancia, the other two vessels continuing the bombardment.

two vessels continuing the bombardment.

Expect of the sucry.

From the bluff near the palace, where the Legation had taken refuge at the residence of Lewis Orthaus, Esq., we could overfook the whole action and see the shots strike in the buildings just below us. Those of the Venceders crashed through the fixchange, driving brick and plank cut into the plana, and then struck the plance, knocking the mortar in all directions. Many of her shells passed through rows of houses, exploding several squares from the public buildings and linally setting them on fire. The Villa de Madrid divided her attention between the Custom House, which by this time was badly shattered, and the Chilean flag on the bill above, the Spaniards seeming to be very anxious to set down the colors. Shots fired at the flagstaff continued their flight up the side of the ranges byood, skipping along the earth like a stone thrown across the water, and endangering the lives of hundreds who had supposed themselves secure.

THE CITY THEM.

At ten minutes to eleven the ure in the private test-

At ten minutes to cleren the üre in the private reni-

dences broke out through the roofs, threatening the destruction of that portion of the city; and a short time afterward smoke appeared from behind the first Custom House, showing that one of those buildings had also

OUR VESSELS LOOKING ON THE SCENE The Mohongo, of our squadron, and one of the English frigates, starting out from among the vessels lying in the background, then steamed down toward the city for the

frigates, starting out from among the vessets lying in the background, then steamed dewn toward the city for the purpose of obtaining a better view of the effect of the bombardment, and after laying off the starboard bow of the Villa de Madrid a few minutes, returned again to their stations, the wind having increased and cleared the harbor of most of the smoke.

CHURCHES AND ROSPITALS FIRED UPOS.

By this time the Blanca had returned to a point near the Villa de Madrid and resumed her fire with great vigor, both vessels not only shelling the custom houses, but firing at the church towers and hespitals, all of which were struck, and also throwing round shot at the groups of men, women and-children on the hills. There can be no apology for such acts. The churcher and hospitals, with one exception, were at remote distances from the public property, and could not have been struck without its being intentional. The people on the hills were also not only out of the range of the Palace and Bolsa, but were so high above the o'ty that they could not have been reached without great elevation of the guns. At ten minutes past elevate the little steam launch put out from the Numanicia, and run alongside the Blanca. That frigate slacked firing, and moved off towards the flag ship, giving two parting shots from her the Blanca. That frigate slacked firing, and moved of towards the flag ship, giving two parting shots from her port, when she passed the stern of the Villa de Madrid, while the Resolucion, after receiving another order from the launch, came up near the position just abandoned by the other vessels. It was twenty minutes before the Resolucion opened her batteries, and, in the meantime, the Villa de Madrid had been forging ahead nearer the custom houses, from which dense volumes of works were ascending.

Both frigates turned their fire on the Chilean flag, and in a short time it dropped over, one of the guys of the staff having been cut. The Spanish sailors yelled their satisfaction at this exploit, but the Chileans rushed out from the old barracks, let down the topmast, and the flag floated out as fairly as before.

THE BOMBAUDHEST ENDER.

The bombardment momentarily became biore severe, the frigates sweeping the whole city west of the palace. The Blanca, which had run out to the Numancia, suddenly increased her speed, turned her head towards the city, and, after sending a few shot from her forward starbeard guns at the Custom House and Bolsa, ran along the beach opposite the railread depot and opened again within musket shot of the buildings. For half an hour the frigates pounded steadily at the slient town, as if exasperated by their miserable firing of the morning, when suddenly the Villa de Madrid shifted her position and started towards the Numancia, and, as a breath of wind from the sea lifted up the smoke for a moment, we caught a glimpse of the Spanish flag hanging listlessly from smoke for a moment, we caught a gimpse of the Spanish flag hanging listlessly from the flagship's fore yardarm. The bombardment was over. The Resolucion and Blanca fred a few shots, evidently refueltant to abandon their enjoyment, and then all the Spanish vessels, under full headway, steamed out towards the mouth of the harbor, turning in at least to their anchorage, near the northern add of the bay, five mites distant.

As soon as the signal of the Numancia was distin-guished the bells of the city vere rung, and the firmen, who had been prevented from approaching the are, rushed out with their engines, while the people streamed down from the hills to the city. Four of the custom houses were on fire, which threatened every moment to envelop the others, and three blocks of private buildenvelop the cheek, and three blocks of prize black-ings were already destroyed. The flames were epreading with great rapidity, and the wind fresheared from the bay, but the firemen flashy suc-ceeded in checking the progress of the fire, though not without the assistance of fire companies from Santiago and seven hundred sailors sent ashors from our squarron. the fire, but the feeling against the British squadron was so bitter among the people, including all the English residents, that their assistance was declined, and the residents, that their assistance was declined, and the men returned to the ships. Troops were stationed throughout the city to protect property from cui disposed persons, and the fire, which broke out a garaber of times after being apparently evercome, was finally whotly extinguished, one of the custom belies being saved. Among those who distinguished themselves in preventing the further aproad of the conflagration were life. Henry Melggs, the American millionaire, and his two sons, all of whom labored as Breasan until a late hour at night.

which prevailed after the bombardment was remarkable. There is in Chile no such character as a rowdy. I have not seen a single disorderly Chilean since my arrival hore, and dishs among inhabitants, and distribunces such as aford the subject of our police reports. — unknown. There was reason to feel, however, the after such an event there might be some drunkenper street tights, and perhaps pilloging, but the night passed in as paceful a manner as if nothing had transpired, except no far as the interest mannered by the inhabitants in so far as the interest manifested by the inhabitants to the effect of the bombardment was concerned. On Sun ween Valparaiso and Santing

PEARS OF ANOTHER BOMBAROMENT Not with standing, however, that the United States squadron and the Euglish frigstes had returned to their anchorage close in near the city funnediately after the bombardment had ceased, the authorities apprehended another attack in a short time, and the public circulating the rumor that the Spanish fleet would renew the sitack on Monday, great uneasiness prevailed. Mr. Wheelwright, a prominent American in Valparaiso, accordingly called on Commodoro Rodgers for the purpose of a certaining what he might know on the subject, and

of accretaining what he might know on the subject, and received the following reply in writing:—

COMMODORY ROUNS AND ENCES THAT THE CITY WILL NOT BE AGAIN BOWEARDED.

UNITED SNATES STEAMER VANDERELY, YADAMARO, April 1, 1866.

Sin—In an official interview which I had this morning with the Spanish Admiral, on board the Numancia, he assured me that he had no present intention of rebombarding the city.

Upon the strength of this assurance, I feel confident that the people can return in safery to their homes. Very respectfully,

JOHN ROBGERS,

JOHN WHEELERGER, ESQ.

THE PROPER REASONED.

This information appearing in an extra of the Paria, the alarm speedily subsided, and the remainder of the day passed in quiet. On Monday a few of the calabitants returned to their places of business, but most of them being gone out some distance from the city, a small proportion of the establishments have been reopened. Several hundred families were gratuitously provided for in Santiago, and will probably remain there until it is definitely known what the Spaniards intend to do respecting this city.

PROTEST,

About ten o'clock yesterday morning General Kilpatrick received the following reply to his protest ad-

patrick received the following reply to his protest addressed to Admiral Nuñez:—

Fricare Numanua, Valparamo, March 30, 1868.

Most Exestlers She—I have received your coursous note, dated yesterday, in which, in reply to the menifesto which I had the honor to address to the deplomatic corps accredited in Chile through your Excellency, to set forth the motives which unfortunately made it necessary for me to resort to the extremity of the bombardment of Valparaiso, your Excellency is piezed to protest against the consequences of this act of war, so far as regards your fellow citizens.

While the incredible obstizacy of the government of the republic, which has refused all kinds of arrangements—as your Excellency personally knows—obliges me to carry out to morrow the indispensable measure of rigor which I have meantioned, upon it, from this fact, will fall the responsibility of all the damages which may be suffered by neutral residents of Valparaiso in consequence of the bombardment.

I avail myself of this new opportunity to reiterate to your Excellency the assurances of my most datainguished consideration.

CASTO MENDEZ NUNEZ.

To his Excellency the assurances of my most datainguished consideration that the correspondence between our

To his Executary the Municipal Plantformation of your United States in Chile.

This terminated the correspondence between our Minister and the Spanish Admiral.

THE STATES ADMIRAL PROBLESS FOR TO AGAIN OFFE OR VALPHARASO.

On the same day the English and Prench Consuls visited the flag-ship, for the purpose of learning, if possible, what Nufles expected to do bereafter. In response to their inquiries, he said it: it he should not bember Valparaiso again, unless the government interfered with the property of, or permitted outrages upon, Spaniards in Chile, or attempted to use torpedoes against his vessels your corresponse in the city, ready for use, and the projectors are antious to go out

emong the opaque grages with them, but the teer of

An ineffectual effort was made by the Consuls to le An ineffectual effort was made by the Consuls to learn whether Nuñez contemplated remaining in the harbor with his fleet. There are indications, however, that he will leave in a few days, with most of the squadron, for some of the other Chilean ports, and my next letter may give an account of another bombardment. He has been busy since the 31st in dismantling several of his prize vessels, apparently with the design of destroying them, preparatory to shandoning this bay; but there is no doubt that he will leave at least two frigates to maintain the blockade. This has been effective since last September, except so far as the admission of the English main steamer (between Valparaiso and Panama) for passengers and mails is concerned.

gers and mails is concerned.

erasiss assistantial.

The new Spanish frigate Almanza and the two trans-The new Spanish Frigate Almanas and the tree ports with 2,000 marines, coming out from Spain, are supposed to be in the Straits of Magellan, and may be expected to join the fleet in a short time. Intelligence has been received of their having left Montevideo on the 5th of March, but had been detained by protracted bad weather in the Straits.

TOR CHILEAN-PERUVIAN SQUADROF.
is still at Chiloe. The new Peruvian iron-clad Huescar
is believed by the Chilean authorities to have arrived at Montoyeldo. This steamer is a double-turreted Monitor and, when she reaches this coast, will very likely put new phase upon Spanish operations.

Many well informed officials are of the opinion that Admiral Nuñez, upon receiving his reinforcements, will make another attempt to destroy the allied squadron at Chiloe. This I think doubtful. He is not very likely to visit those waters again after the humiliating acknowledg-ment in his manifesto of the fatture of the last expedimeat in his manifesto of the failure of the last expedi-tion, but may attempt the seizure of some point to the southward of Valparaiso for the establishment of hospi-tals, &c. It is more probable, however, that he will go to Coquimbo or Caldera for the purpose of bombarding them. Both of these cities are ports used exclusively for the mining districts, and are the property of foreigners. The English Admiral intimates that he will not permit those places to be destroyed, and as our squadron has received orders to follow the Spaniards to those ports, it is not improbable that interference with Spanish ravages may extend further than a simple protest. may extend further than a simple protest.

consists principally of onizens of the United States. It is one of the most flourishing cities on the coast, and its bembardment would not directly endanger the interests of this government or of a single Chilean. From the fact that Amiral Nuneg declared that he would bembard Valparaiso even at the risk of receiving shot for shot from the American and angular varieties of an there is reason to anticipate future correspondence of an unusually interesting character between the respective naval commanders should Nufies visit Coquimbo or Caldera. The Spanish fleet is more formidable than many imagine, and with the addition of the Almanza would be imagine, and with the addition of the Almanas would be strong enough to face considerable bluffing; but it is not likely that the Admiral would insist on continuing his depredations upon neutral interests if informed by either the English Admiral or Commodore Rodgers that they would attempt to prevent it by force.

THE REMATIVE STEEMOTH OF THE DIFFERENT FLASTS.
I do not apprehend any such collision, but these suggestions reader a comparison of the relative strength of the several squadrons quite interesting.

The following is a complete list of the naval vessels and their armament in the barbor.

	Quest.	Pounders.
Numancia (tron-clad), flagship.	40	68
Villa de Madrid		32
Blanca		32
Resolucion		32
Boronguoia		32
Voucedora		rided 68
	-	
Total number of guns		2
Aggregate weight of metal,		100
AXBRICAN SQU		
Vanderbilt-Fourteen guns;	nine-inch irai	ugreus Date
Powhatan - Eighteen guns;		
grons. One pivot eleven-incl	a and one o	ne-panarea-
pounder, rifled.		
Tuscarora - One eloven-inch	Danigren,	one two-
hundred-pounder Parrott and si	x eleven-inch	
Mohongo-Two one-hundred	-pounder 12	rrosts, tour
eleven-inch Dahlgrens, two tv		DENN LINEA
guna, and two twenty-pounder		
Monadnock-Four fifteen-i	non Bodma	ns, four-
hundred-and-eighty-pounders.	CONTRACTOR OF	
Total number of guns, fifty-fo Aggregate weight of motal, f	100 100 100 100 100	at Charles
walling moight of motal, i	to thomana	mr amatea
and eighty pounds.	THE REAL PROPERTY.	

pounds of metal, while our squadron with but \$2 guns has 8,150 pounds of metal. DAMAGES TO VALPARADIO

Notwithstanding the promise of Admiral Nuñez to and charitable institution was shelled, as well as a por-tion of the city composed alone of private residences. The churches are all situated in localities remote from the public buildings, and were designated by large white flags. They could not have been struck by shot unless the Spaniards had intentionally fired at them. None of the churches or hospitals Parcon, on the hills, which was occupied by women and children, was struck twenty-one times. Two women were killed in their houses on the heights where every one supposed they would have been secure; and a num-ber of children are reported to have been killed in other localities distant from the objects threatened by Admiral Nuñez in manifesto. Shots were also fired at the groups Nance in manifesto. Shots were also fred at the groups of spectators a mile from the business part of the city, rendering it necessary for the authorities to station a line of sentries along the ridges back of the town, so as to prevent the people from collecting in crowds and thus

drawing the enemy's fire. is estimated at twenty millions of dollars. Four large bunded warehouses, with their contents, and tweive squares of the business part of the city were burned. Fortunately a great proportion of the property had been removed from the private buildings, so that these losses are limited to the value of the structures. The ware houses, however, were full of American, French, English houses, however, were full of American, French, English and German goods, there having been no opportunity to get out any property from the custom houses, except from the long building left standing and shown in the map. This structure was badly battered by the shot, but can be repaired without great expense. There is scarcely a mercantile house in Valparaise which has not suffered more or less from the destruction of the custom houses. As the books and papers of these firms are still out of the city it is impossible to give more than a few names of losers. I have been able to glean only the following estimates of individual losses in the mercantile community, and these must be taken only as approximate estimates. In my next letter I shall probably give a detailed statement of personal losses.

8	AMERICAN MOUSES.
8	Alsop & Co., New York\$35,000
8	Hemenway & Co., Boston 50,060
9	Loring & Co., Boston
8	Lanman, Kemp & Co., New York 4,000
ø	RNGLISH,
g	Huth, Gruning & Co\$20,000
٠	Williamson, Halfour & Co 19,000
ä	Green, Nicholson & Co
ĸ	Graham, Rowe & Co
6	Cross & Co 6,000
я	PRENCEL
ă	Montgiardini & Co\$30,000
9	Couve & Co 70,000
9	Thomas, La Chambre & Co 75,000
혦	Germain & Brothers
ã	Wodle, Behrens & Co
u	
ā	Weber & Co. 16,000 Grieser, Schuchard & Co. 150,000
N	
3	DAMAGE TO PUBLIC SUILDINGS.

The damage sustained by the public buildings is considerable, but can be repaired without great expense. About two thousand projectiles, principally thirty-two pound solid shot, were thrown into the city. Of this number the palace received antiy-one, the exchange nincteen, and the railroad station twenty-nine. The number which struck the custom house of course cannot be ascertained since the fire, but was very great. It is estimated that the following sums will repair the buildings above mentioned:—Palace, \$2,000; exchange, \$2,000; and the railroad depot, \$2,000.

Three Chilean soldiers were wounded during the homograment. The troops par duty about the city stood the

perimons. The troops on duty about the gity stood the

fire well, and showed by their coolness that they could be

fire well, and showed by their coolness that they could be relied upon in any emergency.

FREING ANONG THE CHILARS.

There is no less enthusiasm on the part of the Chileans respecting the war than at any previous time. They have entered heart and soul into the struggle, and there is no question as to their ultimate success. At present Chile cannot protect neutral interests in her ports, and foreigners naturally look to the representatives of their own governments for aid. Mercantile affairs have already received a severe sheek, and the future does not seem promising; but every one is still confident of the eventual discomfiture of the Spanish piratical expedi-

remain unembarrassed. The currency of the national bank is at par, and gold is abundant, the people preferring bills to specie in ordinary transactions. This being a producing country, the cost of living has not been increased by the blockade, and but for the stirring events in this harbor we should scarcely realize that the country is engaged in war. I send you the provisions of the law authorizing carried int, effect.

British Residents of Valparaise on the

Hombardment.
THEY CONDENN THEIR OWN AUTHORITIES, AND
THANK OURS FOR THEIR EFFORTS TO PREVENT
THE OUTRAGE.
The following is the report of the committee appointed
at a general meeting of British subjects held in Valparaise on the 23th of March, 1866, to frame resolutions

at a general meeting of British subjects held in Valparaiso on the 29th of March, 1866, to frame resolutions and to submit them to an adjourned meeting to be held on the 29th of March;—

Resolved, 1. That the statement of facts read at the meeting this day by Mr. Hague be hereby adopted as a true and impartial narrative.

2. That this meeting cannot too severely consure the vacillating conduct of Real Admiral Denman, in having given to the British community of Valparaiso positive assurances that he would interiere by force, if necessary, to prevent a general bombardment, and afterwards refracting the same; thus cassing the loss of much valuable time which might have been profitably employed in securing safety to life and property.

3. That this meeting cannot but condensa Rear Admiral Denman's conduct as inconsistent with correct ideas of that mentrality which he stated he had strict orders to observe, inassumed as while he denies to the British community of Valparaiso the protection of the forces under his command, he did not hesitate to detach one of the ships of his squadron for the protection of special commissaries, contraband of war in Peruvian waters, who left Valparaiso for the North in the mail steamer hence on the 17th instant.

4. That Rear Admiral Denman's plea of want of sofficient force to oppose the Spaniards is humiliating to his countrymen and inexcusable, considering that the co-peration of a praceful Unical State squadron was present upon him by its commanders, and that this meeting cannot express in sufficiently strong terms its indignation that such an atrocity as the bombardment of a defenceless town, with a population of eight thousand inhabitants, should be permitted in the presence of a British squadron.

town, with a population of eighty thousand inhabitants, should be permitted in the presence of a British squadron.

5. That the absence of precise instructions from the Englash government with regard to the threatened bombardment can only be accounted for by the supposition on its part that our difficulties have come to a conclusion, leaving therefore un'oreseen complications to be solved by the good judgment of its representative, who to the great regret of this meeting would appear to consider the duties of neutrality inconsistent with any action in favor of those interests which we specially confided to his protection, and which under existing circumstances are so sortously compronised.

6. That it is a matter of regret that between the British Charge d'Affaires and this community there has long any standard an agrangement which has rendered him unfit to represent its inforcasis, and that in the present emergency the disadvantages accruing absentions the tentralism of the abuses of the Spanish squadron, while other neutralism have been placed in much more fivorable positions through the exertions of their representatives.

7. That a deputation be appointed to wait upon the United States Minister, General Kilpatrick, and upon Commodors Rodgers, and express to them, on boals of this meeting, its high appreciation of their current endeavors to present, by cooperation with the British force, the brombardment of this city, deeply regretting that those endeavors had not been more successful.

8. That these resolutions, and thy submitted to a general meeting.

The resolutions were at the meeting unanimously accounts.

The resolutions were at the meeting unanimously propted, and signed by the representatives of all the English houses of the city, and by all the respectable English inhabitants.

Personal Intelligence.

George Peabody, London; Hon. Samuel Hooper, Washington, and Hon. Mr. Cutler, Olio, are among the arrivals at the Brevoort House yesterday.

The citizens of South Danvers, Mass., have initiated measures for welcoming home George Peabody, who is a sative of the town. A committee was chosen to meet Mr. Peabody on his arrival at New Yorg, and another committee of Georgi-Tue was selected to complete and arrange the home reception programme.

We are assured, may the Pittsburg Commercial, that the report that Mr. Waste Hampton, who is said to have been nominated to the Sonute for Postmaster at Pittsburg, is a relative to the robel general by the same name, is untrue. The correction is due to a citizen whose immediate relatives have done oxcellent service in the loyal cause.

Police Intelligence.

MARRIED WOMAN MYSTRIOUSLY MISSING—HER
HUSBAND ARRESTED ON SUSPICION.

RUSBAND ARRESTED ON SUSPICION.

About three o'clock last Thursday morning Mrs. Sarah K. Watson, thirty-nine years of age, wife of Julius Watson, residing in First avenue, between Eighty-fourth and Eighty-fifth streets, suddenly and mysteriously disappeared from the house, having on nothing but her night clothes, since which time nothing has been seen or heard of her. About the time Mrs. Watson left her home some of the neighbors heard screams in the house, and, as Watson is a man of intemperate habits, and has been in the habit of abusing his wife, it is suspected that he has recorted to foul means to free himself from her. These facts and suspicions being brought to the attention of Captain Hutchings, of the Twenty-third receipts, he directed officer Brown, of his force, to arrest precinet, he directed officer Brown, of his force, to arrest Watson, and he was accordingly taken into custody and held to await the result of an investigation. The priso-ner is a man forty-five years of age and is a minor by

HEAVY ROBBERY IN A DISREPUTABLE HOUSE. Yesterday morning John Nevin, residing at 290 Tenth avenue, entered the disreputable house 103% Cherry street, known to the police as "Bilkers' Hall," in comarcsue, entered the disreputable house 103½ Cherry street, known to the police as "Bilkers' Hall," in company with Bridget Wilson. Nevin took a room, and laying down on the bed soon fell asleep; but on awaking, an hour or two afterwards, he found Bridget and Alice Keegan in the apartment. At the same time Nevin discovered that \$1,600 in legal tender notes had been stolen from the pecket of his vest, which bung on a chair. He instantly accessed the women of the thoit, and at the same. Item, placing his back against the door, refused to lef them out until they returned his stolen money. Bridget then restored to Mr. Nevin \$1,107. He still refused to release them until they should restore the balance of the money. At the fine Edward Finegan appeared in the lallway, and, pushing open the room door, ordered Nevin to let the women go, and they fied down stars. The victim hastened into the street, and, calling officer Oates, of the Fourth precinct, caused the arrest of the women and Finnegan ou the charge of larceny. The room was thoroughly searched, as also the premises; but the missing \$500 could not be found. The accused parties were subsequently taken before Justice Hogan, who committed them to the Tombs for trial in default of bail. Alice is an Irish woman, thirty years of age, Bridget was born in the house where the robbery occurred. Finnegan is twenty-three years of age, was born in New York, as a seaman and lives at 2 Monroe street.

STREET ROBBERT.
Yesterday merning, about one o'clock, Francis Lau-Yesterday meraing, about one o'elect, Francis Laurent, doing business at 17 John street, while on his way home, was assaulted on the corner of Grand and Wooster streets by William Murral (colored), who knocked him down, and by force and violence rifled his pocket of a silver watch and chain valued at fifty dollars. Murrali attempted to escape, and, in scaling a fonce, was caught by other Crittenden, of the Eighth precinct. Before his arrest Murrall threw the stolen timepiece and chain away in the yard, where they were found, and restored to the owner. Justice Dodge committed the prisoner for trial without bail.

PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY. Richard Abbott, a man thirty-two years of age, was arrested by officer Holloway, of the Eighth precinct, on the charge of having passed to Mr. Nicholas Blewett, of No. 538 Broome street, a counterfeit \$20 bill, purporting to be a genuine issue of the Pirst National Bank of Portland, Cono. Mr. William Holme, doing basiness at No. 297 Canal street, also alleges that Abbott passed to him one of the Portland counterfeits. Justice Dodge required the prisoner to give bail in \$1,500 to answer each complaint, and in default thereof committed him for trial.

trial.

Dennis Hogan, of 385 Canal street, complains that Bichard Hargrave passed to him one of the above named counterfeits. Hargrave was arrested by officariquins, of the Eighth precinct, and Justice Dodge committed him in default of fifteen hundred dollars ball. The accused is twenty-two years of age, and a machinist by occupation.

DEADLY ASSAULT. DEADLY ASSAULT.

Bridget Gilleapie, of 146 West Eighteenth street, yesterday appeared before Justice Dodge and entered a complaint against John Clark and Patrick Families, whom she charged with having feloniously ansaulted her husband, Panier Gilleapie, with a chopping knite, inflicting very savere injuries. Clark and Families were arrasted by officer Weils, of the Twenty-inith precinct, and the magistrate detained them for examination.

Sambbed Without Cause.

TO THE MITTON OF THE MERALD:
New York, April 30, 1666.
In your account, in to-day's issue, of the affray in
Loonard street on Saturday night, in which I was stabbed by Thomas Lottus; not James). I am accused of
being involved in a quarrel with the said Lague. On
the aforesaid night I was on my way home, from work;
I was followed by said Lottus, whom I never, to my requigition, any in my left before, Then, Milhout any

cation, of without my spec nly stabbed me. By makin

THE CHOLERA.

Abatement of the Disease-Three New

Abatement of the Disease—Three New Cases—No Deaths on Monday—Official Report of the Deputy Health Officer—The Steamer England to be Permitted to Come Up to the City, &c.

Since the last published report of Dr. Bissell but three new cases of cholera have occurred on board of the Virginia, and these are all of the milder form. No additional deaths have occurred among the patients on board of the hospital ship, and the number of persons now under treatment for the disease amounts to one hundred and one, comprising all ages, from the teader infant of one year to the decrepit old man of sixty. The majority of the patients at present on board of the Falcon are doing well and are slowly recovering; the convalescents being returned to the steamship lillinois so soon as their health is sufficiently restored as not to endanger the health of those persons stready on that vessel.

Official Report of Dr. Bissell.

vessel.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF DR. RISSELL.

The following report from Dr. Bissell, showing the condition of affairs on board of the hospital ship, centains the latest intelligence received from the Lowe quarantine:—

Quarantine:

Hospital Ship Falcox, April 30, 1866.

Craus Curriss, President Quarantine Commission:

Herewith please find report of admissions to the hospital ship, &c., for April 30. The admissions were three, as follows:

Joseph Winkenback, 37 years of age; Win.

Morris, 5 years; and Margaret Bowman, 26 years. There were no deaths. The number of patients remaining in hospital is 10f.

D. H. BIESELL, Deputy Health Officer.

THE STEAMER ENGLAND TO LEAVE QUARANTIME. Permission will be granted to the steamer England and her passengers, either to-day or fo-morrow, to leave her suchorage in the lower bay and come up to the city. Before leaving Helicax all the bedding, sheets and blankets were burned to prevent the currying of the disease to sea, and the vessel was subjected to a thorough furnigation. Fifteen days have now clapsed since this was done, and no new cases of cholers have occurred among the passengers who came to this port on board of the vessel, and it is the opinion of the Health Officer that the ship should not be longer detained. After the steamer undergoes another furnigation, together withshe targe and effects of the nassengers, the Board of Health will grant the necessary permission for her to leave Quarantine, and this will probably be done at the earliest possible moment. The cabin passengers of the Virginia, after undergoing a similar purification, will also, and at the same time with those of the steamer England, be permitted to come up to the city. The steerage passengers, then the weeks longer, however, will be detained for some weeks longer, and, before being allowed to come to the city, will have all their baggage fumigated, and such citothing as the worm while upon the vessel will be burned. This last is thought to be the only-effectual way of preventing the disease from being imported into New York.

REPORT OF THE SANITARY COMMITTRE—THE GAS NUT-SANCE—DEBATE ON THE PROPRIETY OF ALLOW-ING THE WELL PASSENGERS TO COME UP PROM QUARANTINE, ETC.

The Boarl of Health met yesterday afternoon, at two o'clock, President Schultz in the chair, all the members being present. The minutes were reed and approved.

REFORT OF THE SANITARY COMMITTEE.

following report:—
The Sanitary Committee report in regard to the appli-The Sanitary Committee report in regard to the application of the Commissioners of Quarantine to use our powers to secure for the well passengers a place on shore where they can reside, that this measure commends itself highly for its humanity, and we will do all we can thus to accommodate them. But since there is doubt of our powers, we move the consideration of this question to the decision of our counsellors.

Dr. Streines Sixtre reported progress in organizing a corps of physicians and nurses and as to the disposition of the different dispensaries to co-operate with the Board of Health, and was requested to report to the Board at the next regular meeting.

Dr. Swinburne's report on the affairs at Quarantine, in which he throws the responsibility of its arrangements on the Legislature of the State, is returned to the Board with the recommendation that it be put on file.

Reports were received suggestions as to the containing many useful suggestions as to the quaranties of the cholera, having a bearing on the quaranties of vessels and passengers, which your committee reserve for future consideration; or if the quaranties commissioners and Commissioners of Engration should appoint a Commistee of Conference to meet with the committee appointed at the last regular meeting of this committee appointed at the last regular meeting of the committee appointed at the last regular meeting of the committee appointed at the last regular meeting of the committee appointed at the last regular meeting of the committee appointed at the last regular meeting of the committee appointed at the last regular meeting of the committee appointed at the last regular meeting of the committee appointed at the last regular meeting of the committee appoints at the committee appoint at the committee appoints at the committee appoints at the committee appoints at the committee appoints at the committee appoint at the committee appoints at the committee appoints at the committee appoints at the committee appoints at the committee appoint at the committee appoints at the committee appoint at the committee appoints at the committee appoints at the committee appoints at the committee appoints at the committee appoint at the committee appoints at the committee appoints at the committee appoints at the committee appoints at the committee appoint at the committee appoints at the committee appoints at the com

The report was adopted.

The mortuary report from the Bureau of Vital Statts
the was then read, from which it appears that the number of deaths for the week was four hundred and fifty
two.

pr. HARRIS' REPORT.

while the Brooklyn list is 24.55 in one thousand of its innabitants.

The average death rate in London and twelve other chief cities in Great Britain the last week of March this year, as has just been communicated to us by the Registar General, was therty-twe to the thousand. The presence of cholers at our Quarantine has not been accompanied by any well marked premeditions that are yet discovered. In tracing out the causes of, death for the last month the same lact appears in the records which Jr. Parr, of England, forwards to us weekly from the Registars General's, in the name of Great Britain.

There is every reason to believe that There is every reason to believe that all the che hich has reached our harbor has come to us by way

There is every reason to believe that all the cholers which has reached our harbor has come to us by way of the German Ocean.

The report was ordered on file.

THE PASSENGERS OF THE ENGLAND AND VIRGINIA.

A lengthy debate took place on the propriety of allowing the well passengers of the England and the cabin passengers of the Virginia, now at Quarantine, to come up to this city.

Dr Stone said the questions to be decided on were:—What was to be done with the well cabin passengers; what with the siterage passengers; what disposition was to be made of their clothing; what disinfectants were used? He believed that they could come up, as Dr. Swinburne had said. He would object to any passenger coming from Quarantine with the least symptom of diarrhose. He was in favor of burning all the clothes belonging to the steerage passengers of the infected vessels.

Dr. Swinburne thought that the cabin passengers of the England could come up to the city with safety, as the vessel and their clothing had been thoroughly fungated and disinfected. The b-dding and clothing of the steerage passengers of the England and destroyed before leaving Hallifax.

Dr. Parkers wanted to be sure that there was no distributes of the best of health and spirits, there being us on that sunject, and the Board adjourned.

Arrivals and Departures.

on that subject, and the Board adjourned.

Arrivals and Departures.

Arrivals and Research Sections of the Research Section of the Res